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WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and Pacific Northwest Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

King Constantine undergoes operation, by which a part of his tenth rib was removed.

The senate, under Democratic caucus control, is unable to bring the immigration bill to a vote.

Wheat at Chicago takes a tumble of 11 cents per bushel when news of Roumania's entrance into the war was received.

John D. Shoop, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, had eight ribs broken in an auto wreck at Danville, Ill.

A fire in the Sequoia forest reserve on the Whitechuck river, near the Cascades, is again beyond control, after being reported under control Sunday night.

President Wilson is preparing a message to congress this week on the nation-wide railroad strike situation and advising measures with which to adjust the difficulties.

The epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York is on the wane according to statistics of the health department. One day showed 39 cases were dismissed from hospitals and 36 admitted.

Capt. John Astor, of England, and son of Baron William Waldorf Astor, formerly of New York, marries Lady Charles Mercer Nairne, widow of Lord Nairne, who was killed early in the war.

The San Francisco chamber of commerce and the Union Iron Works have lost their fight in the United States District court to forestall inauguration of higher transcontinental freight rates to and from Pacific Coast ports September 1.

The German emperor has ordered postponement until after the war of the execution of all sentences imposed for the punishment of French prisoners, both civilian and military, on account of acts committed up to September 1 of this year.

Designs for a 9.5-inch howitzer have been virtually completed and U. S. army officers believe the gun a more powerful and better weapon in every way than the 11-inch and 12-inch guns of similar type now in use abroad. It will have a range of nearly ten miles.

Two and one-half ounces were taken from each loaf of bread baked Wednesday by San Francisco bakers to be sold for 1 cent, and doughnuts were raised from 12 to 15 cents a dozen, and also were rolls and buns. Hereafter the 5-cent loaves have weighed 16 ounces.

Suit for \$1,500,000 against an alleged cement combine seeking absolute control or the ruin of the Oregon Portland Cement company, of Oswego, is filed in the Federal court at Portland by Aman Moore, largest individual stockholder, vice president and treasurer, in the name of the company.

Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the army's Eastern department, has been appointed head of a joint army and navy board, to pass judgment on the radio-controlled torpedo, provision for the purchase of which from the inventor, John Hays Hammond Jr., has been made in congress.

The meeting of the American-Mexico conference to settle border questions will meet during the first week of September somewhere along the New England coast.

Patricia Burke, a noted California beauty, is another American girl who has married an English title. She is now the Countess Cottenham, having been married to the Earl of Cottenham in London on August 16.

Russian forces operating in Southern Turkish Armenia have recaptured Mush, captured by the Turks on August 8, says an official announcement. The statement adds the Russians captured 2300 prisoners at Rachtia.

The 22d battalion, Sonora Infantry, 200 strong, was practically annihilated after it had been ambushed by Yaquis near Batamonte, in the Alamos district, about 10 days ago, according to reports from Sonora. The Mexican troops were passing through a narrow canyon. Only a few stragglers escaped.

After seven months' session the English parliament adjourns to October 10.

An important advance in the campaign for the conquest of German East Africa is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Nairobi.

Julius Follen, 11 years old, of Eureka, Cal., must have eluded like a deer when he raised his hand to wipe the sweat from his brow, for just as he did so an unknown hunter shot at him. The bullet carried away three fingers and a thumb from the youngster's left hand.

WILSON CALLS ON CONGRESS TO AVERT NATION-WIDE R. R. STRIKE

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson, laying the railway strike situation before congress Tuesday with recommendations for legislation, advanced the crisis to a stage where the next developments depend upon two points. They are:

Whether the legislation he proposes can be passed.
If enacted, will it be effective to prevent a strike already called for 7 a. m. September 4?

The brotherhoods, announcing their intention to fight certain portions of the President's program, are at loggerheads over whether its enactment would prevent the strike.
The railway presidents favorable to President Wilson's plan in the main, think it would make it difficult for the strike to begin. Meanwhile, although negotiations between the employers and men were broken off by the rejection of the railway president's latest proposal for arbitration, President Wilson is continuing his efforts to bring the two sides together on some form of agreement. Efforts which might be described as "almost superhuman" are being exerted to that end.

Three important phases of arbitration contention in the railway controversy are:

Employees declare that compulsory investigation law would "insure the bondage of the workingman." They contend that "the period of investigation is eternally utilized by the employer to trench himself in his effort to defeat the demands of the men."

Managers say they cannot surrender the valuable principle of arbitration. They do not assent to the assertion that the eight-hour day has the sanction of society, but say that society has not recorded its judgment. They suggest investigation of cost of granting demands and offer to abide by decision of impartial tribunal.

President Wilson says he agrees to arbitration in principle, but contends that there is now no law by which it can be put into effect. He asks congress to enact legislation establishing the eight-hour day as a "legal basis," empowering the Interstate Commerce commission to take account of wages in fixing freight rates, requiring investigation before strike or lockout can be declared, and empowering the President to draft railroad men in the event of military necessity.

U. S. Cruiser Memphis Goes Ashore at San Domingo; 20 Lost

Santo Domingo.—The United States armored cruiser Memphis was driven ashore on the rocks of the outer harbor Tuesday by a great and sudden ground swell. It is said that many lives were lost as a result of the disaster. All first under the boilers of the Memphis were extinguished by the influx of water.

The United States gunboat Castine managed to escape by putting to sea.
Washington, D. C.—Rear Admiral Pond, at San Domingo City, cabled the Navy department that the armored cruiser Memphis, swept upon the rocks by a heavy sea in the harbor there Tuesday, would be a total loss, and although it was expected all on board would be saved, 20 men returning to the ship from shore leave in a motorboat had been drowned.

Governor Johnson, California, Wins Nomination for U. S. Senatorship

San Francisco.—Governor Hiram W. Johnson has won the Republican nomination for United States senator, according to the returns from half the precincts in the state, which give him a lead over Willis H. Booth, of 17,199.

The figures as they stand on about one-half the state counted at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, are as follows:
Booth, 75,853; Johnson, 97,552.

This is the result of Tuesday's statewide primary election within the Republican party as it is shown by the latest returns, scattered over the entire state and numbering 2789 precincts out of a total in the state, including the city and county of San Francisco, of 5448.

These figures show that the state administration has been successful, apparently, in securing a considerable number of the northern and central counties in the state and with having held down the vote in some of the expected strong supporting districts in the south for Booth.

Cranks Follow Hughes.

Cheney, Wyo.—The police of Northern Colorado have been warned to watch for a man believed to be A. L. Gans, of Chicago, whose actions here in connection with the visit of Charles E. Hughes, Republican presidential nominee, have been the subject of an investigation. According to the police, Gans was ejected from the Hughes special Friday night. While at a hotel here Gans is said to have exhibited several pieces of burned time fuse and remarked: "You fellows did not search my grip the other night."

Greeks Shout for Allies.

Athens, Sunday, Aug. 27, via London.—After a pro-entente demonstration before the residence of ex-Premier Venizelos today, in which 60,000 persons took part, a committee was appointed to present to King Constantine the resolutions outlined by M. Venizelos. The resolutions concluded: "If we, the people, are not heard in these, our resolutions, we must take counsel what is to be done to minimize the ruin which awaits."

LUMBERMEN APPEAL FOR ARBITRATION

West Coast Association Asks Railroad Heads to Stand for Principle.

OPPOSE RISE IN FREIGHT RATES

Increase Would Prostrate Lumber Industry of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, is Declared.

Although commending President Woodrow Wilson for his purpose of averting the threatened railroad strike, the West Coast Lumbermen's association, at a meeting at Bridal Veil, Oregon, telegraphed the committee of railroad presidents in Washington, D. C., urging that they adhere strictly to the principles of arbitration in dealing with the trainmen's wage dispute crisis. Politics, it is said, did not figure in the action of the lumbermen's association.

It is a business proposition with the lumbermen, as they express it, and their action was unanimous. The suggested advance in freight rates to absorb increased operating costs in the event of an eight-hour day compromise in the railway wage controversy, is regarded by West Coast lumbermen as likely to disturb the commercial and industrial fabric of the nation. The lumbermen maintain that while some lines of business enterprise could readily adjust to the new order of freight rates, lumbering in the states of Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho practically would be prostrated.

At Saturday's meeting it was said that depression in lumber so keenly felt in all lines of Pacific Northwest business enterprise was due to the fact that long freight hauls to leading consuming markets prevented West Coast forest products from successfully competing with similar products reaching those markets on a shorter haul and more favorable freight rates. It was argued that market for West Coast woods could not be extended under these conditions without slightly lowered freight rates. It was cited that a carload of common fir dimension lumber loaded in Portland for Chicago was worth \$250 at the mill and \$580 delivered in Chicago, the freight being \$330, or 80 more than the value of the lumber. Common lumber was said to be from 65 to 75 per cent of the log. In the big Chicago market West Coast lumber meets competition from similar sawmill products from Louisiana and Mississippi, which reach Chicago on a freight differential of 31 cents under fir.

The resolution adopted was largely supplementary of a telegram sent direct to President Wilson the previous day by J. H. Bloedel, of Seattle, president of the West Coast Lumbermen's association.

German Airships Drop 100 Bombs in England; Eight Killed

London.—Six German airships raided England early Saturday morning, dropping 100 bombs, killing at least eight persons, seriously wounding seven and slightly wounding 14 civilians and 15 soldiers. Preceding this raid by 24 hours a single Zeppelin visited the coast, but the report given out by the admiralty says the damage caused was inconsequential and there were no casualties.

The official report of the Berlin war office, as received in London, says that the city of London was "abundantly bombarded," that naval vantage points and vessels at the wharves were attacked, and that "everywhere good effects were observed." The British account, however, differs from this in essential particulars.

The admiralty statement indicates that the visitors met with stern resistance. It is said that several airships went in pursuit and that one British aeroplane succeeded in firing at a raider at close range, but the latter succeeded in eluding her pursuer.

Further reports show that five or six enemy airships raided the East and Southeast coasts of England. In all 100 bombs are known to have been dropped.

American Flag on Pacific Again.

San Francisco.—The American flag was restored Monday to the trans-Pacific service when the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador left for the Far East with more than 5000 tons of freight and a full complement of passengers. The significance of the occasion was recognized by the government, and the purchase of Oregon and the United States quarantine steamer Argonaut accompanied the liner as far as the lights. This was the first time in the history of the port that a commercial liner has had a navy escort to sea.

Deutschland to Return.

Berlin.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Preparations for another voyage of the submarine Deutschland to the United States are well under way. Freight is now being received for this trip.
The amount of cargo now ready is larger than had been expected, the Overseas News Agency says. All the members of the crew have expressed readiness to sign for the next voyage.

ROUMANIA TO JOIN RUSSIANS AS FIRST MOVE IN GREAT WAR

London.—The Times military correspondent, discussing the probable next step by Roumania, says:

"The strategic situation points to a combination of Roumania with the present Russian offensive. This line of attack will lead the Roumanian army into Transylvania, where a majority of the population favor the invaders. At the same time the passage of the Danube, an advance on Sofia and the breaking down of the Bulgarian power in co-operation with the allied forces at Saloniki have their attractions."

The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post says:

"Roumania's task obviously will not be confined to the Bulgarian front, where a decision would be merely of secondary consequence. Russia has ready considerable forces for use in the Balkans, composed partly of Austro-Hungarian subjects fully armed and officered, partly by Serbians. These forces have taken the oath of allegiance to the emperor of Russia and will fight under the Russian flag."

Roumania, Her Strength and Her Ambitions.

Roumania is the 14th nation to join the war and the tenth on the side of the entente allies.
Her military strength is estimated at 400,000 men, with 480 75-millimeter guns, 160 field guns and some heavy guns.

The population of Roumania is 6,500,000.

The achievement of her "national ambition" to unite the lands in which Roumanian population is predominant, would give her a population of about 13,000,000.

Reconstructed Roumania would then include, in addition to the present territory, Cernowita, Bessarabia and a large portion of Transylvania, and in area would be as large as England, Scotland and Wales.

Wheat Tumbles 11 Cents at Chicago on New War News

Chicago.—Widening of the European war zone Tuesday sent wheat prices tumbling almost as fast as the market for the grain. The extreme fall in prices was 11 cents, an amount virtually a parallel to the extraordinary rise witnessed two years ago on the day that hostilities began. Transactions were on a huge scale.

It was the view that the end of the war had perhaps been greatly hastened that in the main brought about the big drop in quotations. Even the most conservative traders seriously discussed the chance that by a speedy opening of the Danubian vast stores of Russian grain would soon reach Europe as a result of Roumania's having at last joined fortunes with the Anglo-French allies. Word late in the session that actual fighting had begun on the Roumanian frontier set the wheat pit here nearly frantic and was followed by a wild close at the lowest prices of the day.

Berlin Trade Not Affected by Roumania's Declaration of War

Berlin.—Roumania's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was without marked effect on the Berlin market. Some "war" balance like the stocks of arms and munitions concerns reacted sharply, but most quotations hardly changed.

Semi-official statements made here expressed the belief that the influence on Germany's food problem would not be considerable. Grain contracts for the 1915 crop already have been filled largely, and the loss on imports of the 1916 crop will not be severely felt, in view of Germany's reported excellent home crop. Imports of Roumanian grain of all kinds had been placed at 1,400,000 tons.

German crops are now estimated at 5,000,000 tons above those of 1915, excluding the occupied territory.

Owing to the doubtful attitude of the Roumanian government, the authorities in charge of Germany's food supplies completed their plans some time ago for feeding the population the next 12 months without the assistance of Roumania. It even is said that the bread ration soon will be increased. The authorities are planning an economic policy by which a goodly surplus will be saved from the 1916 crop for a possible shortage in the 1917 crops.

Radio Torpedo Arrives.

Washington, D. C.—Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the army's Eastern department, has been appointed head of a joint army and navy board, to pass judgment on the radio-controlled torpedo, provision for the purchase of which from the inventor, John Hays Hammond Jr., has been made in congress. The War department is authorized to expend \$750,000 for the purchase of exclusive right to manufacture the device. The Hammond device is designed to give an additional weapon for coast defense.

Receivers Cut Own Pay.

San Francisco.—Warren Olney, Jr., and Frank G. Drum, former receivers for the Western Pacific Railroad company, saved the stockholders \$30,000 Tuesday. On the witness stand Olney said: "We were expecting \$55,000 each for our duties as receivers."

"That's all right, Your Honor, we were going to concede \$50,000 each," spoke up Attorney John F. Bowie for the company. Judge William C. Van Fleet allowed the \$35,000 each.

NEWS ITEMS Of General Interest About Oregon

Oregon & California Grant Land Taxes May Be Limited

Eugene.—George M. Brown, attorney general of Oregon, intimated at a meeting of representatives of the Oregon and California land grant counties held in Eugene Wednesday night that there is a probability that the Federal government in the payment of back taxes on Oregon and California lands may take the position that the taxing power of the state was limited to \$2.50 an acre and that assessments based on the relative value of other lands in the counties were not valid. He said the collection of the back taxes was a subject of great concern and he recommended that the counties take steps to procure the payment as speedily as possible.

While in Washington last spring Attorney General Brown said he consulted the secretary of the interior department and the secretary indicated the view that as congress had provided for the sale of the lands by the railroad company at \$2.50 an acre the lands possibly could not be assessed for a greater amount.

At the time, as the representatives of the state of Oregon, the speaker said, he had held out for the payment of the taxes on the full value.

Attorney General Brown cited the provision of the act of congress vesting title to the Oregon and California land in the government, providing the taxes shall be paid as determined by the secretary of the interior department.

He commended the plan to form a federation of the land grant counties for the purpose of "having these lands sold, the timber sold and getting the lands back on the tax roll."

Referring to the action of congress he reviewed the history of the forfeiture suits. He said that when the litigation was first suggested he advised against it, fearing the creation of greater reserves within the state and the removal of the land from taxation. He called attention to the act of the legislature providing for the forfeiture proceeding and asserted "the people of the state of Oregon, through the legislature, invited congress to do the thing that it has done."

\$250,000 for Grain.

Baker.—Contracts for wheat, oats and barley, aggregating 300,000 bushels and involving an outlay of more than \$250,000, have been made up to date for delivery to Coast and Eastern points, J. F. O'Bryen, local agent for M. H. Houser, of Portland, announces. The latest contract closed here was for 43,000 bushels of wheat and barley, wheat being taken at \$1.15, while barley went at \$1.75. Oats were being sent to Portland, while other grains are all to be sent East to fill European orders.

Road Campaign Planned.

Eugene.—A campaign throughout Lane county to create sentiment in favor of the construction of the Klamath Falls-Florence highway, as one of the projects to receive financial assistance from the Federal government under the terms of the Shackleford bill, will be inaugurated at a meeting to be held in Eugene on the night of September 1. Members of all the grange organizations in Lane county are to be invited to attend. Speakers familiar with the route from Florence to Eugene and thence to Klamath Falls will speak.

Noted Oregon Cases Set.

Salem.—Attorney General Brown announced that two important cases pending before the Supreme court of the United States have been set for argument in October. They are Stettler vs. O'Hara and Bunting v. Oregon.

The first involves the constitutionality of the Oregon minimum wage law for women. Mr. Stettler is a Portland box manufacturer. The other case will test the 10-hour law now applying in sawmill and kindred industries of this state.

Strawberry Crop is Big.

Hood River.—The Fruit Growers' exchange has announced final returns on the 1916 strawberry yield. The exchange handled 10,000 crates of fruit at an average of \$2.12 a crate. The average was cut short because of heavy rains beginning June 27. For more than a week, because of soft fruit, the price dropped from \$2.25 a crate to as low as \$1.80. The highest price received on any shipment was \$6 a crate at the opening of the season.

Coral Agate Brings \$100.

Newport.—The highest price for which an agate ever sold in Newport was paid last week, when G. A. Kinsey, a wealthy Pittsburg, bought a coral agate from A. L. Thomas for \$100. Coral agates are probably the rarest of any agates found on the Oregon beaches, and the one purchased by Mr. Kinsey is of exceptional beauty. He has had the stone made into a brooch for his wife.

Band to Entertain Child Musicians.

Bend.—Arrangements are being made for the entertainment of the Burns community orchestra, made up largely of children, when they pass through here in September on their way to Salem to the State fair. Colonel William Hanley is back of the excursion to be taken by the orchestra.

WAR WITH U. S. IS OFFICER'S DEMAND

Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz's Manifesto is Made Public in Germany.

WASHINGTON SEEMS WORRIED

Why Berlin Permitted Publication is Mystery—Believed Kaiser Will Not Be Much Influenced.

Washington, D. C.—Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, author of the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare upon merchant craft, has issued a manifesto demanding war with the United States.

Information to this effect has been received by the State department and has caused considerable concern to the officials.

Von Tirpitz insists in his statement that Germany is handicapped in the prosecution of her life-and-death struggle by the limitations imposed upon submarine operations by the German government, at the instance of the United States.

He argues that this country, in any case, is hostile to Germany and that the time has gone by to consider its wishes. He believes should the United States enter the war on the side of the allies it would do no more harm to the German cause than it has already done.

The text of the Von Tirpitz memorandum was published by the Berlin newspapers. The foreign correspondents were not permitted to transmit it to their papers. As a consequence, only the neutral diplomats have been able to forward it by cipher messages and in their official mail pouches.

It is not believed by the authorities that the German Kaiser will permit himself and his government to be influenced into the adoption of a hostile policy toward the United States. Nevertheless, it is considered highly significant that the papers were permitted to publish the Von Tirpitz manifesto and that at the same time the German authorities gave to the press the fact that the American government has made confidential inquiries in regard to the submarine attack on the American steamer Owego.

According to the information in possession of the authorities here, a German submarine discharged 10 shots at the Owego when she was in the vicinity of the English Channel. These shots were not fired as a warning and the Owego was making no attempt to escape. None of the shots took effect and the Owego consequently suffered no damage.

DEUTSCHLAND SAFE IN GERMAN PORT

Berlin.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The merchant submarine Deutschland arrived at the mouth of the Weser on August 23, according to the Overseas News Agency.

The agency says that the Deutschland arrived on the afternoon of August 23 and anchored off the mouth of the river. All on board were well.

Ham Decision Will Be Costly to Meat Packing Co. if Sustained

Yonkers, N. Y.—A fine of \$100 imposed on Swift & Co., meat packers, by City Court Judge Joseph H. Beall, carried with it a decision, which will cost the company's meat packers \$1,000,000 a year, if approved by the higher courts, according to their attorneys.

Judge Beall found the packers guilty of having violated the law by charging for meat containers at the same rate as for the meat they contain. It was charged that the company had sold ham weighing 11 pounds six ounces, in a container weighing six ounces and charged for 11 pound, 12 ounces of meat.

Infantile Paralysis as Old as World.

Paris.—Infantile paralysis, whose appearance in France seemed to be feared, is said by Prof. Arnold Netter, a member of the Academy of Medicine and an authority on the disease, to be a malady as old as the world and one long known in the form of sporadic epidemics, affecting adults as well as children. He says: "It exists now in England and France. Thousands of persons were affected by the disease in Sweden in 1905 and France suffered in its turn in 1909 and 1910, and even as late as 1914."

Ruling Affects Japanese.

Washington, D. C.—Under an order issued Thursday by the secretary of Labor, Japanese laborers intending to enter the United States to find employment must land at American ports and travel inland over American railways. The department, at the instance of the Washington delegation, rescinded its former regulation permitting Japanese to enter the United States from Canada after landing at Vancouver and traveling East over the Canadian Pacific.

LITTLE TO CHOOSE

AFTER ALL, MEN ARE VERY MUCH ALIKE IN HABITS.

As Proof, Jack Dimpleton, After Serving as a Model for More Than Twenty Years, Fell Down With a Crash.

Mrs. Whittier had lived with her husband in a practically continuous manner for nearly 20 years. During this period of time they had been on a practically continuous basis of friendship with the Dimpletons, who lived just far enough away to make such a friendship a practical affair.

There are always moments when the worm turns. This was one of them. Mrs. Whittier had said, after having reminded her husband that he had not fixed the lock on the rear door (as he had promised to do four days previously):

"Imagine Jack Dimpleton keeping Sally waiting like that!"

Whittier glared. An outsider, unaware of the long history of his wrongs in this particular direction, would have failed to understand his sudden outburst.

"Look here!" he exclaimed, "that's enough. I'm not going to stand that any more."

"Stand what," said Mrs. Whittier, just as if she didn't know what he meant.

"For twenty years you have been comparing me with Jack Dimpleton. Every time I've failed to meet your distorted demands you've been saying that same thing—holding him up as a model. It's too much. You ought to have married him!"

"As if I hadn't heard that before! Well, Jack Dimpleton would have kept his promise. He would have fixed that lock."

"Stop!" There was a dangerous look in Whittier's eyes. "We're going over there tonight, aren't we?"

"Yes."

"Well, we'll see. I propose to find out just how much better he is than I. We'll settle this thing once and for all."

"Pooh!" Mrs. Whittier wasn't at all alarmed. Hadn't he said that same thing upon numerous occasions, and had anything ever come of it? She merely laughed—and they parted for the time being.

At 7:15, it was a dinner engagement. Whittier pressed the door bell.

"Just on time," he said, looking at his watch. "If it hadn't been for me—"

"I didn't hear that bell ring," said Mrs. Whittier. "You always do hear it ring. Don't you know that?"

"Well, I rang it all right," said Whittier. "I'm not going to insult people by making them think the house is on fire."

Mrs. Whittier pressed the button. She had no such sentiments—being a woman in easy mental circumstances.

"There!" she exclaimed. "You didn't hear anything, did you? That bell is out of order." She began knocking.

Hurried steps inside; the door thrown open. Mrs. Dimpleton in front. Her husband in rear. Maid coming forward in distance.

"My dear! I was watching for you. Hope you haven't been waiting. No, the bell doesn't ring. Of course—"

Mrs. Dimpleton turned to her apologetic, submerged matrimonial tenth.

"He knew about it. Didn't I tell him to see the electrician? But that's the way Jack always does. Now, John," turning to Whittier, "wouldn't you have failed to fix it immediately. I wish, my dear," turning to her husband again, "that you were only more like John."

"Look here!" asserted Dimpleton. Whittier stopped him.

"Just a moment, old man!" He turned to Mrs. Dimpleton:

"Excuse me, Sally," he said, "you've been holding me up as a model to Jack for about twenty years, haven't you?"

"I certainly have, if—"

Mrs. Dimpleton gasped. So did Mrs. Whittier. Then in a flash they all seemed to understand at once.

"I guess it's a standoff," said Whittier, with a cheap insulting tone of triumph in his strident voice. Now, "Yes," replied Dimpleton, almost leering, "but suppose I had fixed that bell—why this thing might have gone on forever"—Chesterton Todd, in Judge.